

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Claims 1-7 have been canceled, claim 8 has been amended and claims 9-16 have been added as follows:

**Listing of Claims:**

Claim 1 (canceled)

Claim 2 (canceled)

Claim 3 (canceled)

Claim 4 (canceled)

Claim 5 (canceled)

Claim 6 (canceled)

Claim 7 (canceled)

Claim 8 (currently amended): A method for producing an organic-inorganic composite material ~~according to claim 1~~ comprising[[]];

forming by at least one organic polymer selected from the group of polyamide, polyurethane, and polyurea, which comprising:

stirring to mixing and reacting

(A) an organic solution ~~in which~~ comprising the step of dissolving at  
least one compound selected from the group consisting of  
halide dicarboxylates, dichloroformate compounds, and

phosgene compounds in an organic solvent; and

(B) a basic aqueous solution comprising;

at least one of alkali metal ~~elements~~ element,

at least one metal compound selected from the group consisting of a metal oxide of groups 3 to 12 transition metal elements of the periodic table, a metal oxide of groups 13 to 16 main metal elements of the periodic table, a metal hydroxide of above metal element, and a metal carbonate of above metal element, and

a diamine,

and

an inorganic compound particle selected from the group consisting of a metal oxide of groups 3 to 12 transition metal elements of the periodic table, a metal oxide of groups 13 to 16 main metal elements of the periodic table, a metal hydroxide of above metal element, and a metal carbonate of above metal element, which is finely dispersed in the organic polymer matrix,

wherein the inorganic compound particles have an average particle size which is not greater than 50 nm, and

the content of the inorganic compound particles in the composite is from 20 to 80 weight % per 100 weight% of the composite.

Claim 9 (new): A method for producing the organic-inorganic composite material according to claim 8, comprising:

using the organic solvent which is insoluble in water as an organic medium for (A) the organic solution, and

reacting by a polycondensation reaction which is a boundary phase polycondensation reaction generated only at the boundary phase between (A) the organic solution and (B) the aqueous solution

Claim 10 (new): A method for producing the organic-inorganic composite material according to claim 9, comprising spinning fibers while drawing the composite film generated at the boundary phase between (A) the organic solution and (B) the aqueous solution.

Claim 11 (new): A method for producing the organic-inorganic composite material according to claim 8, wherein the organic solvent is an organic medium which is soluble in water.

Claim 12 (new): A method for producing the organic-inorganic composite material according to claim 8, wherein (B) the aqueous solution includes water glass.

Claim 13 (new): A method for producing the organic-inorganic composite material according to claim 8, wherein the metal compound used for the aqueous solution has a higher basicity than that of the diamine.

Claim 14 (new): A method for producing the organic-inorganic composite material according to claim 8, comprising polycondensation reacting of (A) the organic solution and (B) the aqueous solution, wherein the reaction temperature is from -10°C to 50°C.

Claim 15 (new): A method for producing the organic-inorganic composite material according to claim 8, wherein the inorganic compound is a metal oxide.

Claim 16 (new): A method for producing the organic-inorganic composite material according to claim 15, wherein the metal oxide is aluminum oxide.